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Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 15,920.

"The presence of our patrols near Ping-

Japan's Force at Ping-Yang.

Maj. Gen. Pflug, dated March 2, says: "According to the reports of your pa

Another official dispatch received from

trols to Ping-Yang and on the road to

Gensan (Wonsan) there were no signs of

the enemy. Ping-Yang has been occupied

the town. The enemy's troops are arriving

Russians Hold Telegraph Offices.

A cablegram from Tokyo last night says:

It has been learned here that the Rus-

sians have occupied the telegraph offices at

Anju and Yong-pyon, north of Ping-Yang.

They have imprisoned the district gov-

ernor and have confiscated official papers. The Russian force near Anju numbers only about forty men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao-Yang.

The Russians near Antung aggregate 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu river, which, it is believed, the Russians will make their main line of defense.

MAY ABANDON PORT ARTHUR.

Russian General Says It is Necessary

A cablegram from St. Petersburg last

Gen. Dragomiroff, ex-governor general of

Kleff, and other well-known military au-

thorities have been summoned to St. Peters-

burg to take part in deliberations in re-

Gen. Dragomiroff severely criticised the

policy of the government in the far east,

He declared that he considered such a re-

treat necessary in order to avoid further

In military circles Viceroy Alexieff is gen-

erally blamed for Russia's heavy losses at Port Arthur, and it is considered that he has committed such blunders that probably

Against Street Demonstrations.

Minister de Plehwe to adopt strict meas-

ures against patriotic street manifestations.

When held, these demonstrations are not

only often inappropriate because they are

held to celebrate imaginary victories, but they also are likely to produce counter-manifestations. It is well known that the police pay roughs to turn out and shout, and this has provoked the indignation of

Many Opposed to the War.

Many are not only disgusted with such

artificial and more or less drunken exhibi-

tions of patriotism, but are opposed to the

war, and some have ventured to protest.

The students of the high schools and uni-

versities have objected to royal addresses

in regard to the war drawn up by profes-

sors. Similar protests have been made by

the pupils of the Engineering Institute and

the St. Petersburg Polytechnic School. The

attitude of the pupils of the high school for women caused the minister to close that

strong among students of all the schools

DIVERSE RUSSIAN OPINION.

Better Feeling Toward Americans Ob-

served in St. Petersburg.

A cablegram from St Petersburg last

The Russian government earnestly desires

the conservation of the ancient friendship

between the United States and the empire.

The belief is expressed here that the two

countries are now on the eve of a better

understanding on the points concerning

which differences have existed. The cam-

paign of recrimination which is progress-

ing in a portion of the press of both coun-

tries is deprecated, and the government here

specifically disavows responsibility for the utterances of some Russian newspapers against the United States, which in turn

have inflamed a portion of the American

Newspapers Enjoy Wide Latitude.

out to the Associated Press today the er-

roneous impression prevailing abroad that

Russian newspapers, owing to the censor-

ship exercised over the news, expressed only

such views as are sanctioned by the au-

thorities, whereas as a matter of fact the

newspapers editorially have the widest lat-itude, and they frequently embarrass the

The correctness of the original version of the Vicksburg incident at Chemulpo has al-

ready affected Russian public opinion fa-

Food Stuffs Contraband.

The foreign office points out that the

views held at Washington regarding food-

stuffs as contraband of war agrees with

theirs, if such foodstuffs are destined for

private individuals. A difficulty will be to

determine the ultimate destination of such

material. It might be consigned to private

parties, but eventually reach the military government. The foreign office holds that foodstuffs shipped in large quantities are

subject to suspicion, as this would be prima

FELL 40 DEGREES IN 12 HOURS.

Violent Storm Throughout Northern

Ohio-High Winds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3. - During

the past twelve hours the temperature as

recorded at the local weather bureau fell

40 degrees, or from 60 to 20 above zero.

A storm of great violence prevailed throughout northern Ohio last night and today, causing much destruction to telegraph and telephone lines.

Today the wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour. The weather the forty-eight miles an hour.

reau predicts that the temperature will fall to 10 above tonight.

"Adirondack" Murray Dead.

GUILFORD, Conn., March 3.-William

Henry Harrison Murray, the writer, better

known as "Adirondack Murray," died at his home here today. He was sixty-four years old.

Mother of Quadruplets. CHICAGO, March 3 .- A dispatch to the

Chronicle from Louisville, Ky., says: Mrs.

Laura Wyman, wife of one of the largest

land owners in central Kentucky, has given

signed for the use of the military.

evidence that the material was de-

overnment by their unrestrained criticism

An official of the foreign office pointed

The czar has signed a decree instructing

gard to the conduct of the war.

evacuate Port Arthur.

and greater disasters.

the whole fleet will be lost.

more enlightened people.

night says:

press against Russia.

of other countries.

vorably.

to Prevent Further Disaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

AWAITING NEXT MOVE Yang caused great alarm, and soon the enemy's sharpshooters manned the wall

Speculation at St. Petersburg and opened fire, expecting an attack. According to the report, our patrols approached within 700 paces of the town, which they found to be surrounded Over Japan's Sea Plans.

TO CHECK JAP ADVANCE

RUSSIA STRIVING TO PREVENT RAILROAD BLOCKADE.

Russian Forces in Korea Are Compelling Koreans to Furnish Them Supplies - Death of Prince.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.-Since the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from before Port Arthur the Russian authorities have been awaiting anxiously for the next move of the Japanese on sea. There is an inclination here to believe that the Japanese have been discouraged by the failure of their attacks and perhaps by losses they have not announced.

It is evident even from the meager information regarding the Russian dispositions in northern Korea that the plan for checking the Japanese land advance is perfected and that heavy reserves are being brought up to the Yalu river.

Every energy of the authorities is now directed to prevent a blockade on the Sibe rian railroad. Owing to the heavy movement of rolling stock carrying reinforcements, war munitions and commissariat stores eastward, there is great danger that in bringing back the empty cars the whole line may be stopped. With the sidings now building, the authorities hope to be able to keep the line clear and to send eleven trains in each direction daily.

Mail advices from Siberia say that the army reserve men from the rural districts seem to be much more anxious to go to the front than the townsmen. Many of the latter are presenting physicians' certificates of illness.

The government bank balance March 1 showed a decrease of only \$4,000,000. The gold in hand amounted to \$456,000,000.

Forcing Supplies From Koreans. SEOUL, March 3 .- The Russian forces at Anju are compelling the Koreans to supply them with rice, fodder and fuel. The Russians are fortifying Antung heavily, with the apparent intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing the Yalu.

The commander of a British gunboat bringing down residents of that nationality from Song-Chong reports the death of Prince Hi-Chai-Sun, a nephew of the former king and a man who has from time to time filled all the high posts in the king-dom.

CAPTURE WAS LEGAL.

Naval Prize Court Upholds Legality of Jap Seizures.

NAGASAKI, March 3 .- The naval prize court in session at Sasebo yesterday upheld the legality of the capture by Japanese cruisers of the merchant steamers Augun, Nuken, Michael and Rossija and the whalers Micolia and Alexander. Other cases are pending. An appeal was allowed to be taken within sixty days.

The Augun, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, was captured by the cruiser Sai Yien Hai Yien in the neighborhood of Fusan, Korea, at the outbreak of the war. She was taken to Sase bo on February 1. The other prizes named reached that port about the same time.

TO PREVENT JAP LANDING.

Chief Strategetical Mission of Russian Fleet-Coalition Disbelieved. ST. PETERSBURG. March 3.-The naval

organ says the chief strategical mission of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is to prevent the Japanese from landing on the shores of the gulf of Llao-Tung, thus protecting the right flank and rear of the forces in Manchuria from the Japanese

PARIS, March 3.-Credence is not given by the foreign office to the reports that China is on the eve of joining Japan in the war. All the advices received here indicate that China proposes to observe her declaration of neutrality and that the Chinese troops sent north have instructions to enforce her neutrality. It is understood that China has disavowed any collusion between her troops and the Chinese outlaws, explaining that those who have joined the latter are deserters, and that in the undisciplined state of the army it is impossible to prevent them from leaving.

No Cession of Islands.

It is authoritatively announced that France has not been approached to cede any islands to Russia for use as coaling stations by the latter when she sends her Baltic fleet to the far east. Should Russia make a request to this effect it will be denied, as such action would be regarded as a breach of neutrality. To show France' purpose to remain neutral it is pointed out that Russia has a coal depot at Ville franche, near Nice, but that Russian ships will not be allowed to use that station as in time of peace.

2,500 Jap Troops Landed.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 3 .- The detachment of 2,500 Japanese troops, with artillery, which arrived at Song-Chein, Plaksin bay, on the northwest coast of Korea, February 19, landed from three steamers, escorted by three warships, at night, and started immediately on a march to Moah-Fur-Chan, south Manchuria, close to the

Korean border. JAPANESE DIET SUMMONED.

It is Thought That Radical War Meas ures Are Contemplated.

The Japanese legation received a cable dispatch this morning from Tokyo, saying that the emperor has just issued a rescript. countersigned by the minister of state. summoning the diet to meet in special session on March 18. This will be the first meeting of the diet since last December. It will comprise many new members who were chosen by the people at the election which occurred March 1. The emperor's rescript limits the session to ten days' du ration, and it is the belief here that some radical war measures are contemplated.

SKIRMISHING AT OUTPOSTS.

Russian Patrols Near Ping-Yang-Japanese Massing Troops.

A cablegram from St. Petersburg last night says: Maj. Gen. Pflug. Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, sends the following telegram, dated

March 2: "According to additional information which has reached me, our patrols, having passed the night twelve versts (eight miles) from Ping-Yang, approached that town on the morning of February 29. They were closely pressing a Japanese patrol of seven officers. Lieut. Lonchakoff attacked this from Ping-Yang, approached that town on

patrol with three Cossacks, forcing it to re-treat at a gallop toward the gates of the

by old and new ramparts. These, how-ever, were not yet occupied by the enemy, and it is supposed that the Japanese have not more than 1,000 men in Ping-Yang." Lunch at the White House.

DECLARES THAT THE REPORT WAS FREQUENT IN KANSAS.

the enemy. Ping-Yang has been occupied by 6,000 Japanese, who include 200 cavalrymen. No particulars have been obtained concerning artillery. It has been learned that the Japanese bring troops by sea from Fusan to Chenampo (on Ping-Yang inlet), whence they come to Ping-Yang.

"Between 1,000 and 2,000 Korean troops have been sent to Ping-Yang from Seoul. Our patrols on February 28 were within twelve versts (eight miles) of Ping-Yang, and report that the Japanese have fortified the town. The enemy's troops are arriving Mr. Williams of Mississippi Discusses the Relations of the

During the debate on the District appropriation bill in the House today Representative Webb of North Carolina took the floor on a pro forma amendment to discuss politics. Mr. Webb reverted to the statement made in the House last Monday by Mr. Scott of Kansas that President Cleveland had invited the negro, C. H. J. Taylor, to dine with him at the White House, Mr. Webb said he had written to Mr. Cleveland about that allegation and this

morning received the following reply: "PRINCETON, March 2, 1904. 'Hon. E. Y. Webb, House of Representa-

"Dear Sir-It is a matter of small concern to me that a Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensi-ties on the floor of the House of Representatives. In answer to your inquiry, how-ever, I have to say of his statement that the colored man C. H. J. Taylor took lunch with me at the White House, that it is a deliberate fabrication out of whole cloth. "As far as Mr. Taylor is concerned, I un-

derstand prior to his appointment as re-corder of deeds at Washington that he had served as an assistant in the office of the city attorney at Kansas City. His nomination as recorder was confirmed by the Senate, and he served in that place with intelligence and efficiency. He has since died. Some people restrain themselves from abusing the dead.

"My inquiries concerning Mr. Taylor be-fore his appointment, my observation of him during his incumbency, and the little I have known of him since, satisfy me that and insisted that both the fleet and army his character is very unjustly attacked in the diatribe of Mr. Scott.

"One charge is made against Mr. Taylor by Mr. Scott which he doubly clinches with truth when he declares 'he was a black negro.' I am led, however, to doubt his lliarity with the subject, when he adds, 'as black as you ever saw.'
"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "GROVER CLEVELAND."

"Mr. Cleveland was a friend of the ne-ro," continued Mr. Webb, "but not a fool friend. He never by word or act encour-aged the dream of social equality in the breast of the black man. Again he was the friend of the colored race, but he was also the friend of the southern white man and sympathized with us in our race problems, and that, sir. is more than Mr. Roosevelt seems to have done." Applause on the democratic side several

times greeted the reading of the letter and he remarks of Mr. Webb. Mr. Scott Apologizes.

Mr. Scott then took the floor and said he accepted Mr. Cleveland's statement and tendered his apologies to Mr. Cleveland. Until this letter was received he had never heard the statement denied. "Had you ever heard it made?" Mr.

Thaver asked Mr. Scott said it had been repeatedly printed in Kansas. When C. H. J. Taylor came back from Washington and was given a reception he boasted at the recepfriendship of the republican party, it had remained for a democratic President to in-vite a negro to his table at the White

House.

Mr. Swanson defled him to produce a single newspaper containing such a state-ment. Mr. Scott said he could not go back twenty years to produce the paper.
Mr. Williams of Mississippi then took the floor to continue the political discus-

Mr. Williams on the Races

"This whole incident," he said, "is a telling blow at the abstract theory of the general equality of the featherless biped. It is a discovery of the underlying hypocrisy of the contention that all men are socially equal regardless of their color,

race, traits and tendencies.
"The other day some gentlemen upon this side charged home as a disgrace, mark you, that a President of the United States had lunched with a negro, and there came from the other side of the House a charge he had done exactly the same thing, showing that in every man's real heart the contention is deep-seated that race traits and tendencies are equally as ineradicable as the colored man's skin and the kink of his (Applause.)

The President's Attitude

"Mr. Roosevelt has the right that any other citizen of America has to eat with whomsoever he pleases, black, red, yellow, white or what not, educated, ignorant or what not. I have nothing to do with it, nobody else has anything to do with it, but when you carry it farther, and when he does that as President of the United States it was done for one purpose, and for one purpose only, and that was to carry the light of example to the benighted south, that does not believe in social equality be-

tween the negro and the white man.
"If it was not done for that, then it was done for no purpose at all. It was an un-conscious exhibition of the magnificent arrogance that teaches men now and then to shed the light of example upon the benighted white population of the south, that never mounted to the highest rank of civi-lization and seized hold in its full measure of the everlasting truth of the equality be-

of the everiasting truth of the equality between featherless bipeds."
"I have assumed that the President of the United States has recognized social equality; it is a case where he recognized social equality in and of itself. Nor am I quarreling with him as Mr. Roosevelt, nor have I quarreled with him at all. He has a perfect that the state of the charges." fect right to invite him at all. He has a per-fect right to invite him there if he chooses; but, as far as I know, he waited until he was President of the United States, so it could bear an official stamp before he ever

In Case of Chinamen.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, this question is rather amusing than serious in some aspects. It has disclosed what I wanted to call attention to, and that is that under this entire featherless biped equality theory there is very much hypocrisy, and one of the curious things about it is this: You o appoint a man as postmaster down sout because he is a colored man, and they will swell up and tell you that they cannot swell up and tell you that they cannot make a discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. And yet the present incumbent of the White House would not appoint a Chinaman as postmaster upon the Pacific slope if that Chinaman were as able and well capable of attending to the duties of the office as Li Hung Chang himself. And why? Simply because he was a Chinaman: simply because the white people of the Pacific slope do not want a Chinaman to be postmaster on the Pacific slope. He might be a Chinaman infinitely better equipped and smarter than I am; he might be infinitely better equipped and smarter than I am; he might be infinitely better equipped and smarter than I am;

of the chair, and a smarter man than the President himself, and yet he would not appoint him, and he never would think of doing it."

SENATOR QUAY'S RETURN. Statehood Talk.

The return of Senator Quay to this city and his appearance in the Senate today revived statehood talk. It is understood to be he unanimous judgment of republicans in SCOTT APOLOGIZES the unanimous judgment of republicans in House and the Senate that whenever a general agreement for a two-statehood bill is reached it can be passed.

In this connection a rather unique proposition has been made by the advocates of the union of Arizona and New Mexico into a new state to be called Montezuma, which it is believed will result in a ratification of the project by those two states. As the case now stands Arizona, largely settled by Americans, is opposed to union with New Mexico, which is largely settled by Mexicans. It is not believed that Arizona would by a vote of its people ratify any such union.

But the proposition now made is that the statehood bill be so amended that the vote on this question be taken by Arizona and New Mexico jointly as the proposition is to join them in statehood. If that were done there is little doubt expressed that the vote of New Mexico would be sufficient to over-come opposition in Arizona.

According to the general understanding now, statehood depends entirely upon the attitude of democrats in Congress toward the proposition to have two states instead of four. As soon as democratic leaders on both sides of the Capitol indicate their agreement to this plan it is believed the committees will get to work with the result that speedy legislation can be secured.

ADMIRAL COTTON'S FAREWELL

Order Issued on Retiring From Command of the European Squadron.

The Navy Department today made public the last order issued by Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, commander-in-chief of the United States European squadron, upon the occasion of his retirement from command of that squadron, in accordance with cable instructions from the Navy Department. The order, which was issued on the cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the European squadron, at Genoa, Italy, February 16, is as fol-"In obedience thereto I now haul down

my flag and surrender the temporary command of this squadron to my immediate successor, Capt. Harry Knox, United States navy, commanding the United States flagship Brooklyn, than whom none is more worthy nor competent to exercise such command; and in doing so I sever my active relation to but by no means my active relation to the succession of the successi command; and in doing so I sever my active relation to, but by no means my absorbing interest in, the navy—a service with whose welfare, renown and glory I have been intimately associated from my early youth to the present time, a period covering forty-five and one-half years. In taking this step, fraught with so much of importance and interest to me, I cannot refrain from expressing to the captains, officers and men of this command my high appreciation of and my warm thanks for the zeal, intelligence and loyalty displayed by them under the varying and at times trying conditions of service and duty that have devolved upon them, and for their hearty co-operation therein. hearty co-operation therein.
each and all long life and a ful measure
of success in a profession than which there

JAPANESE LEGATION. New First Secretary Expected This

Afternoon.

Mr. Eki Hioki, the new first secretary of t... Japanese legation i., Washington, is expected to arrive here at 5:10 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad. He left Chicago yesterday, accompanied by Tosaburo Kadoya of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who, it is understood, is here on a special mission from the Japanese government. Mr. Hioki will go direct to the Arlington, where apartments have been reserved for him. He will at once assume the duties of his new office, relieving Count Hirokichi Matsu, the present first secretary, who is to be promoted to a more important post. Count Matsu is now in one local hospitals convalescing from an attack local hospitals convalescing an operation was Count Matsu is now in one of appendicitis, for which an operation was performed. He will remain in Washington for the present, probably until he is adby his government as to his new post. He expects to be sent to one of the European capitals.
Mr. Hioki has had considerable experience

in the Japanese foreign service. He was an in the Japanese foreign service. He was an attache of the legation here ten years ago, when Mr. Takahira, the present minister, was consul general in New York. He has also seen service in Russia, Korea and China. He was one of the Japanese commissioners who drew up the treaty between China and Japan at Shanghal last fall, which provided for the opening of the ports of Mukden, Antung and Tatungkao.

Personal Mention

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. A., retired, who has many friends in this city, is dangerously ill at his home in Hartford, Conn. A heavy cold, developing into pneumonia and later complicated with heart affection, renders his condition serious. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Clapp, formerly of Washington, have been with Mrs. Clapp in constant attendance.
George S. DeNeale of 908 Westminster

street has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to be out again.

Mr. Beale Bloomer, whose return to the city was announced yesterday, will remain in Washington for some time with Mrs. and Miss Bloomer at the Highlands. Mr. Bloomer's resignation of his commission as assistant paymaster in the navy was made imperative by business interests which necessitated his personal attention. He recently fell heir to an extensive interest in coal lands, and this will occupy his attention for the present.

Russia's Revenue Fro mLiquor Trade. In a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor R. T. Greener, commercial agent at Vladivostok, Siberia, says that the Russian government estimates that the total revenue in 1904 from the liquor trade in the several provinces of the empire where the business is monopolized by the state will reach nearly \$258,500,000, and on July 1, 1904, the sale of liquor in eastern Siberia will become a government

Land Ownership in Russia.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has received from Commercial Agent Greener at Vladivostok, Siberia, published statistics of land ownership in Russia from 1863 to 1892, showing that during the thirty years 159.606 members of the Noblemen's Union have sold 24.200.000 acres of land for \$319.670.000. This land was purchased by petty culturists, capitalists and farmers. Mr. Greener says small farming is constantly increasing and very few purchases are made on a large scale.

Virginia Postmasters Appointed. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today in Virginia: James River, Mrs. Cora L. Coleman; Rye Cove. William W. Ramey.

Big Shipment of Gold to Europe. NEW YORK. March 3.—Baring Magoun & Company announce that they will ship \$500,000 in gold to Buenos Ayres. This makes a total of \$1,250,000 so far engaged.

He then turned and received the bullet in his arm.

Mr. Manning said he saw the caller and heard him engaged in conversation with heard him engaged in conversation with heard him engaged.

Mr. Brandt. He regarded him as a harm
in favor of Sims, the sitting member.

Recorder Taylor Did Not His Appearance in the Senate Revives Two Men in War Department Shot by Wm. O'Brien.

> DEFIANT MOOD

IS QUICKLY DISARMED BY LIEUT. GEN. CHAFFEE.

O'Brien is an Ex-Soldier, Who Was on Parole From St. Elizabeth Hospital.

William J. O'Brien, alias William Duffy, a furloughed lunatic from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, went to the War Department building this morning and called at the office of the record and mail division on the third floor to register a complaint about his pension papers. He held brief interview with Mr. Charles Brandt, the chief, and suddenly drew from his pocket a Smith & Wesson revolver, from which he fired two shots. One bullet entered the side of Robert J. Manning, a messenger, and the other was stopped by the left arm of Arthur Wiecker, a clerk. The former was seriously wounded, but the latter's injury will not cause much trouble. After the affair was over there was a hole After the affair was over there was a hole noticed in the ceiling of the room, and it was thought the insane man had fired a third shot from his weapon and that the bullet had entered there. It turned out, however, that only two shots were fired.

James J. Dawson, a messenger, caught the insane man and held him while Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee disarmed him. O'Brien was not inclined to submit quietly to arrest, and it was necessary for Gen. Chaffee to use a little violence before he succeeded in disarming him. He also relieved him of a bundle of papers.

O'Brien Arrested.

O'Brien Arrested.

O'Brien was detained in the building until the arrival of the police, when he was taken to the third precinct station for safekeeping. Majors Kean and Ireland of the surgeon general's office attended the wounded men, and they were afterward conveyed to the Emergency Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. It will probably be necessary for the surgeons to operate upon both patients later in the day or

tomorrow.

The affair caused great excitement in the building, and the screams of some of the ladies employed there tended to increase it. Today was diplomatic day at the State Department, and a number of representatives of foreign countries were gathered in a room not far from where the shooting occurred. Several of them went to the hallway when they heard the reports of the weapon and got in the line of bullets from the madman's weapon had he felt disposed to continue his firing. They remained in the hallway only a short time, however, and returned to the Secretary's room. The and returned to the Secretary's room. The Japanese minister was among those who were in the building at the time. Gen. Chaffee came along just at the right time, and showed intrepid courage in seizing and

and showed intrepld courage in seizing and disarming the man.

At the time O'Brien entered the office and addressed Mr. Brandt there were several persons present. They included J. W. Lee, Arthur Wiecker, Miss Emma Saxton, Miss Mary Hillery, Robert Manning and J. A. McLaughlin. It is conceded that Mr. Brandt and Miss Saxton are fortunate that they were not killed, for the insane man, who was furloughed from the asylum this norning, pointed his weapon at their heads. O'Brien left the asylum this morning for the purpose of attending to some pension matters. It is certain that he was not rmed when he left there, and it is believe that he purchased the weapon on his way to the department. When he entered the office and told what he wanted Mr. Brandt wrong office, and was referring him to the proper officer when the weapon was drawn and pointed at him. Mr. Brandt slid off his chair upon the floor, and the bullet entered the arm of Mr. Wiecker.

Manning Tries to Escape. Mr. Manning, realizing the danger, made

an effort to get away, and the bullet that was aimed at Miss Saxton's head struck him. It was then that Messenger Dawson took a hand in the proceedings, and held the raving man and prevented the firing of additional shots which, in all probability, would have wounded other clerks, O'Brien reached the War Department at an early hour this morning and hung around the building for over an hour. He then went upstairs and was escorted to the mail and record division by Mr. Charles Gannon, one of the clerks. The man was introduced to Mr. Brandt, the chief of the division, and expressed dissatisfaction with his discharge papers. Brandt referred the man to the proper official. Then, without a word of warning, he drew the pistol from his pocket and aimed it directly at Mr Brandt's head.

The greatest consternation prevailed in the department when the sound of the shots was heard. Women rushed from the rooms screaming, and soon were joined by a number of the men clerks. From every quarter came army officers in uniform, and a vast ogged the corridor where O'Brien was struggling to break away.

The prisoner was inclined to be ugly while being detained under arrest, but would say nothing to those about him. Is Lodged in Cell.

Sergt. Jack and Policemen Catts and Lake of the third precinct, who were called to the department, took charge of him and held him in custody until the arrival of the patrol wagon, when they went with him to the station house on K street. near the corner of 21st street. O'Brien quieted down when he saw the policemen, and had very little to say, if anything at all. On reaching the station house he was lodged in a cell, after being searched, and guard over the cell, lest the man should attempt to do personal violence to himself.

The principal sufferer, Robert Manning, was born in England and was appointed a temporary messenger in the War Department about a year and a half ago. The other victim Arthur Wiecker was born other victim, Arthur Wiecker, was born in Germany in 1830 and was appointed to the War Department from the District of Columbia in 1875. He is a veteran of the civil war and is now rated as a \$1,000 tem-

O'Brien's Deflance.

William J. O'Brien .or William Duffy, the prisoner, was born in Ireland forty-two years ago. He served under the former name as a member of Company H, 3d Artillery, and under the latter as a member of the 6th Cavalry. In 1893 he was sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, and was sent there a second time in 1897. He was regarded as harmless, and was permitted to leave the building and grounds on parole. Just after being turned over to the police the prioner said to Policeman Catts: "Yes, I shot 'em, and I'm sorry I didn't kill 'em. I would have killed more of 'em if the gun had gone off."

Mr. Wiecker said, after the shooting, that he did not know O'Brien was in the room until he heard him say, "I want my money, and I want it now."

He then turned and received the bullet in his arm.

Mr. Manning said he saw the caller and heard him engaged in conversation with of the 6th Cavalry. In 1893 he was sent to

less crank, and paid no attention to him until he began shooting. Mr. Manning's home is at 1131 15th street northwest, and Mr. Wiecker lives at 1304 S street northwest. O'Brien's object in visiting the War Department was to get back pension he thought was due him.

Captain Swindells went to the War Department this afternoon by direction of Major Sylvester and made an investigation of the shooting, his report of the affair being filed late this afternoon. The asylum authorities asked Major Sylvester if he will return O'Brien to them. They were informed that the prisoner will be detained, and

ed that the prisoner will be detained, and that the law will be permitted to take its course. He said an inquest will have to be held in the event of the death of Mr. Manning. In such event, he said, he thought it might be well to have the defendant present

At the hospital this afternoon nothing definite could be learned of the condition of Mr. Manning. It will be impossible to tell the extent of his injury until the wound is explored or the X-ray used.

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

Maj. Sylvester Believes Patients Should Leave Asylum Only Under Guard.

Maj. Sylvester, in his last annual report, refers to persons who have been paroled or furloughed from institutions after having been under treatment for their mental condition, in part, as follows: "While a grave responsibility rests on those nearest and dearest to the ones thus afflicted, it should not be forgotten that there are many human beings likewise distressed who have neither relatives nor friends to extend their assistance. These dependents, when once placed in institutions, should receive the most generous attention that means, patience and skill can provide. It is to be regretted that circumstances frequently cause the officials of asylums or sanitariums to permit partially cured inmates to leave the same on furlough or parole, and many patients from asylums throughout the country are at large without a certificate of clearance or recovery. These sub-jects are liable to develop a mania at any time and anywhere at the cost of human life. Unless pronounced and certified as cured, no patient should be permitted to leave an insane asylum except under guard and protection of an attendant.

"The occasions are not rare when the police are called upon to apprehend persons who have been extended privileges such as have been mentioned, and instances might be cited in which the securing of such persons has been attended by much anxiety, labor and risk. It not infrequently happens that individuals who are arrested for labor and risk. It not intrequently nap-pens that individuals who are arrested for crime or who come within this jurisdiction and show signs of insanity are found upon investigation to have been paroled from some institution where they had been un-der treatment for mental disorders. Experience prompts the suggestion that those who are charged with the care of the insane should exercise wise judgment and be thoroughly convinced of a patient's recovery before granting either furlough or discharge."

MINISTER HERNANDEZ TO LEAVE Expected to Depart for Venezuela Next

Caracas early next week, probably Monday. He goes to consult President Castro concerning "Important matters which it would be easier to talk about than to write of," according to the text of the order. Rumor had it yesterday that Amsinck & Co., fiscal agents for Venezuela in New York, had received instructions to remit no more money to the Washington legation, either for rent of the legation home, at 1300 17th street, or for salaries of the minister or his subordinates. Senor Augusto Pulido, first secretary to the legation, dispelled this rumor to a great degree this morning by announcing that the rent for the current month had been received, as well as a check for next

"I don't see why this question of money has been brought up," said the secretary. "It is all wrong in the first place, and has absolutely no significance, even if it were true. I admit that my salary has been cut in half by orders from my home govern-ment, but this is often done by countries when economy is necessary. General Hernandez will return to Venezuela immediately, and in the meantime I will be charge d'affaires in the absence of the minister, and will be the only representative of my government in Washington. General Hernandez called at the State De-

partment this morning and presented Senor

Pulido as the Venezueian charge.

The incident of the minister's recall is looked upon by some diplomatists here as significant, although they are at a loss to know just what it signifies. "El Mocho," as General Hernandez is better known in his own country, has risen from the ranks of the lowly and is today and has been for years the idol of the common people of Venezuela. Political differences landed him in prison during the early part of President Castro's administration. He was released just before Minister Bowen left Caracas, and many persons believed that Castro's troubles with the foreign powers would be augmented by a revolution led by Hernan-dez. Through the good offices of Mr. Bowen, friendly relations were established between the two leaders, and "El Mocho" agreed to support President Castro's administration. As a reward for this fidelity. El Mocho was sent to this country as the Venezuelan representative. He was presented at the State Department with much eclat, and the le-gation, which had formerly consisted of Senor Pulido's apartment in a local hotel, was transferred to a handsome house on There is an expressed belief here that

ing in political opposition to the governin Caracas, where the differences may be thrashed over and a settlement, amicable or

New Bridges at St. Petersburg.

Ethelbert Watts, United States consul general at St. Petersburg, writes to the Department of Commerce and Labor on bridges in Russia. He says the plans and specifications for the construction of two new bridges over the River Neva at St. Petersburg have been accepted, and that there are two other bridges-one over the Fontaka and another over the Ekaterinhovka—in contemplation for construction, and it is expected that the contract for the latter bridge will be given to American en-

The Benson Conspiracy Case. The Secretary of the Interior has been

informed that the hearing of the Benson conspiracy case will come up in New York on Tuesday. Benson, the defendant in this case, is a San Francisco capitalist, who is charged with conspiring with two other men for the purpose of defrauding the government in several deals in public lands in the northwest. Benson's alleged fellowconspirators-Hyde and Diamond-both of conspirators—Hyde and Diamond—both of San Francisco, will be given a hearing in that city on Tuesday, the 22d instant. Mr. Burns of the secret service and an official of the Department of Justice, both of whom worked up the cases against the men under charges, departed from Washington today to be present at the hearing.

House committee on elections No. 2 to-

When a prospective purchaser sees the advertisement of business concern in a reputable publication like The Evening Star, it fixes that concern's identity, gives it a standing. With such introduction the transaction of business is an open book.

NOW HAS FIVE WIVES

Admission by President Smith of Utah.

THE HEARING RESUMED

A GREAT RUSH TO ATTEND THE SMOOT INQUIRY.

Policemen Stationed at the Door to Keep Out Those Not Directly Interested-Adjacent Corridor Crowded.

So great has become the interest in the investigation of the protests against Reed Smoot og Utah retaining his seat in the United States Senate that it was necessary today to post a policeman at the door of the room of the committee on privileges and elections, where the hearings are progress. ing. All persons except those directly interested were kept out of the room, though outside the door it was impossible almost to maintain a passageway through the corridor of the Capitol.

Just before the hearing was begun today Mr. Smoot received a telegram from Provo. Utah, stating nat his sister, Mrs. George S. Taylor, is dead as the result of an operation. He had no previous knowledge of her illness and exhibited plainly the effect of the sudden shock.

When the committ was called to order seven senators were present. Chairman Burrows gave the ruling on the questions asked of President Joseph F. Smith relating to the polygamous cohabitation of George F. Teasdale, a Mormon apostle. Objections to such questioning had been made by the defense. The committee ruled that testimony oearing upon plural marriages of any members of the twelve apostles, of which Mr. Smoot is one, is competent so far as it relates to such polygamous cohabitation since September 26, 1800, the date of Pres-ident Woodruff's manifesto withdrawing the order of the church commanding plural marriages.

The Charges Against Mr. Smoot.

Senator Beveridge stated that there had een a misunderstanding as to whether Mr. Smoot was being tried on the charges of polygamy and with having taken an oath incompatible with his oath as a United States senator. Now, he said, it is apparent that these charges are not pending

in this investigation.

Senator Dubois dissented from the statement that there had been such a misunderstanding, and said the real charge is that In obedience to the vague and mysterious orders received from his government yesterday, General Jose Manuel Hernandez, minister to this country from Venezuela, will leave Washington, bag and baggage, for Caracas early next week, probably Monday.

the debate between members of the com-mittee, and Chairman Burrows directed Mr. Tayler to proceed. Questions were then directed to ascertain Mr. Smith's knowledge of the polygamous marriages of A. H. Cannon and whether Mr. Smith had performed the service uniting Mr. Mr. Smith said he had seen newspaper

he denied the truth of the statements. questions, which brought out a statement rom Mr. Smith regarding his own attitude under the laws covering polygamy. He acknowledged that he had violated them continuously since the manifesto of 1890 and is ready now, and always had been ready, to face the laws of the land. Mr. Tayler asked: "Is cohabitation with a plural wife contrary to the rules of the

No Plural Marriages.

Mr. Smith asked and received permission to make a statement and then answer the question in his own way. He spoke with great feeling and directness, just the reverse of his attitude on the stand at yesterday's hearing, saying: "In regard to the status of polygamy at the time of the manifesto, I want to say that after the hearing before the master of chancery I understood that we should abstain from relations with our plural families, and that rule was observed up to the time the enabling act went into effect admitting Utah as a state. Under that act the only prohibition was that plural marriages should cease. Nothing

"With the wives you had married previous to the manifesto, you mean?" interrupted Mr. Hoar. "That is what I meant," said Mr. Smith "I understood that plural marriages were to cease and ever since the manifesto until the present time there never has been a plural marriage in the church performed in accordance with its teachings or with the connivance of the church," and, he added with greater emphasis: "I know whereof I speak."

wives.

Then, in answer to the question whether polygamous cohabitation was regarded by the church as contrary to the law, he answered: "It was, Continuing, he said: "This was the case and is the case now.

Willing to Take Chances.

"But I was placed in this position," said Mr. Smith. "I had a family-a plural family, if you please. I married my first wife more than thirty-eight years ago, and my last wife more than twenty years ago. By these wives I have had children, and I have preferred to take my own chances with the law and suffer any consequences the law might visit upon me rather than to abandon these children and their moth-

since the manifesto of 1890, and they have borne me children since that date. I was fully aware of what I was doing. I knew I preferred to face that situation rather than to desert them. I have not cohabited with these wives openly or flaunted the fact, but I have acknowledged these wives fact, but I have acknowledged these wives and children as my family. The people of Utah have regarded the situation as an existing fact. These people, as a rule, are broad-minded and liberal in their views, and have condoned the offense-if offense it is, rather than interfere with my situation as they found it. It has been known what I have been doing. I have not been interfered with nor disturbed in any way. If I had been, I was there to answer the Interiered with nor disturbed in any way. If I had been, I was there to answer the charges. I was willing to face them and submit to the penalty, whatever it might be."

Mr. Smith paused for a moment, but as Mr. Tayler prepared to ask another question he again proceeded with his statement. "You must draw a distinction between unlawful cohabitation and plural marriages," he said.
"The state law in regard to the latter has been complied with. No marriages have been performed with the sanction, approval, consent, knowledge or connivance of the church or its officials. But the other law is the one I have presumed to disregard, and which, as I have said, I am ready to face rather than disgrace myself or degrad my family by turning them off."

Why He Violated the Law. Mr. Tayler resumed his questioning. "You say there is a state law forbidding polyg-